



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

death gave to his friend Anaximenes the task of making a new and complete publication of the works of Demosthenes. This publication of his works was prompted largely by the desire to arouse new interest in the cause which Demosthenes had defended. As assistance toward this end Anaximenes, the master of imitation, composed and inserted three new orations, a pious fraud and one easy to accomplish in those uncritical times. The *προοίμια* are also the work of Anaximenes. Swoboda had already proved that they were not composed by Demosthenes. With the help of the Didymus commentary, says Nitsche, we know the author. The proof is less obvious in the case of the letters, but the hand of Anaximenes can be seen in these, and also elsewhere, e. g., the first speech against Aristogiton. The treatise closes with a brief reference to the new edition of Anaximenes' works by Wendland (1905), and to Rehdantz's *Philippics of Demosthenes* recently re-edited by Blass.

THEODORE C. BURGESS

BRADLEY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
Peoria, Illinois

The Menexenus of Plato. Edited with Introduction and Notes
by J. A. SHAWYER, M.A. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906.
Crown 8vo., pp. xxxi+49. \$0.50.

This little book reproduces Burnet's Oxford text of the *Menexenus*, adding a brightly written Introduction, in which the editor treats briefly of such matters as the occasion of the dialogue, its authenticity, the nature of the *λόγος ἐπιτάφιος*, its relation to history, and (summarizing Jebb) the growth of oratory and rhetoric; and concludes with brief notes following the text. There is no Index to text or notes, but the edition will serve the purposes of the student who desires to give the dialogue a hasty reading. Most of the errors noted in a rapid perusal have already been specified (by Professor Newhall, *Class. Jour.* II. 318) and need not be enumerated here. In his note on 238 e the editor says: "Plato wrote indifferently *τὸ δσιον καὶ μῆ* and *τὸ δσιον καὶ τὸ μῆ*. Cf. *Euthyphro* 9 c, 12 e." This might lead the student to conclude that instances of the latter usage were frequent; in fact they are rare. An interesting discussion of 238 c d, which corrects Shawyer's note *ad loc.*, is to be found in Hirzel's *Themis, Dike und Verwandtes*, p. 264, note. The editor appears not to have read Wendland's "Die Tendenz des platonischen Menexenus," *Hermes* XXXVI, and Trendelenburg's *Erläuterungen zu Platos Menexenus* (Berlin, 1905); but his book will doubtless be cordially welcomed by American teachers of Greek.

W. A. HEIDEL

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY